

Another Record of the Larva of *Epiophlebia laidlawi* Tillyard, (Odonata: Anisozygoptera).

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At the present time only two species of *Epiophlebia* of the sub-order Anisozygoptera are known, *Epiophlebia superstes* Selys which occurs in Japan and *Epiophlebia laidlawi* Tillyard from the Himalayas.

In 1921 Tillyard (Rec. Ind. Mus. 22: 93–107) described the Himalayan form as *laidlawi* from a single nymph which had been collected in the Darjeeling district at an elevation of 7000 feet by Dr. S. Kemp from a rapidly flowing stream between Ghoom* and Sonada. Later searches by specialists for both adults and larvae were unsuccessful until Asahina in March 1958 (Tombo 1(1): 1–2) first rediscovered the nymph. He collected a series from a stream between Ghum and Rangbhul. His collections consisted of one ultimate male instar (the first for this species); one penultimate female (the type of *E. laidlawi* was a penultimate male); four tertiultimate larvae; and one quartultimate larva.

Dr. Asahina very kindly told me where he had collected these specimens, and, on October 9, 1960, I visited what I believed to be the same site and collected three ultimate female larvae (the first for this species) and two larvae much younger than the youngest in Dr. Asahina's collection.

For the benefit of future collectors the site of my collection may be described as the rocky stream which passes under the Siliguri-Darjeeling railroad track near Rangbhul at marker number 469. Above the bridge there is a short stretch of rapidly flowing water about 100 feet long where the larvae were found. This is blocked up-stream by a waterfall. Below the bridge and highway is another waterfall (artificially made) but the stream persists and continues to lower levels. There is every reason to believe that larvae occur above and below the two waterfalls mentioned. Lack of time prevented my further search.

* Ghoom is variously spelled as Ghum and Ghun. At present the preferred spelling is Ghum.

No adults of this species were seen on this date. In fact no dragon-flies of any sort were seen in flight in this area on this visit. The imago still remains unknown.

I agree with Dr. Asahina that the habitats of the nymphs of the two species of *Epiophlebia* are quite similar.

A Catalogue of the Schendylinae of North America including Mexico, with a Generic Key and Proposal of a New Simoporus (Chilopoda: Geophilomorpha: Schendylinae)

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CATALOGUE OF THE SCHENDYLINES PRESENTLY KNOWN FROM MEXICO, THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, AND CANADA

The following catalogue of genera and species is believed to include reference to all schendylines now known to occur in, or to have been reported from, the American continent from Alaska south through Mexico. The forms of continental islands and archipelagos are included, but those of the Caribbean islands proper, of most of Central America, and of all of South America are not, unless, of course, they also occur within the area under consideration.

For each genus and species a summary synonymy is presented together with literary citations. The type-species of each genus is identified, and the method of fixation is parenthesized thereafter. Ranges are summarized, and in some instances notes on identity or generic assignment are appended. In the cases of non-monotypic genera, and whenever possible, selected, useful keys to species are recommended through reference to their literary source and author.

The reader's attention is directed to the following keys to schendylid (or schendyline) genera. (1) Cook, 1904, p. 76: